use of radio telegraph apparatus in Mysore, it is desirable to take statutory power to control and regulate in Mysore their possession, establishment, maintenance and working.

The main features of the bill are as follows:—

No person may establish, maintain, work or possess a wireless telegraph apparatus except under a license. Clause 3.

Power is, however, taken to exempt from license in certain causes such as those used for research purposes. Clause 4.

The condition and the fee for licenses will be prescribed by rules. Breach of any conditions will involve the revocation of the license and is also punishable with fine. Clause 5 (2).

Provision is also made for the control of the working of wireless telegraph apparatus and the sending and receiving of wireless communications in times of emergency or in the interest of public safety. Occasions may arise when such control would be necessary. Clause 6.

The establishment or possession of the apparatus without license is made punishable. Clauses 7 & 8.

Power of search is provided for as it is necessary for the proper enforcement of the Regulation. Clause 10.

Apparatus in respect of which an offence has been committed may be confiscated if the Court so orders it. Clause 11.

Provision is made for granting, out of the fine inflicted, any sum for the benefit of any broadcasting service as a contribution towards the cost of its maintenance in return for the benefit derived out of it. Clause 13.

Provision is made for the making of rules. Clause 14.

No. 2159—*L. C., dated Bangalore, 28th November* 1936.

Under Rule 8 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the accompanying Bill to amend the Hindu Law is published for general information with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,
A. SUNDARARAJA RAO,
Secretary,
Mysore Legislative Council.

Bill to amend the Hindu Law.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Hindu Law relating to exclusion from inheritance of certain classes

of heirs and to remove certain defects; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short Title. 1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Hindu Inheritance (Removal of disabilities) Regulation, 193

Extent. (2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Persons not to be excluded from inheritance or rights in joint family property. 2. Notwithstanding any rule of Hindu Law or custom to the contrary, no person governed by the Hindu Law, other than a person who is and has been from birth a lunatic or idiot, shall be excluded from inheritance or from any right or share in joint family property by reason only of disease, deformity, or physical or mental defect.

Saving, and exception. 3. Nothing herein contained shall affect any right which has accrued or any liability which has been incurred before the commencement of this Regulation, or shall be deemed to confer upon any person any right in respect of any religious office or service or of the management of any religious or charitable trust which he would not have had if this Regulation had not been passed.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Hindu Law as at present administered contains provisions excluding from inheritance certain classes of heirs suffering from congenital, physical or mental defects. This rule of exclusion is based on ancient texts and was based probably on the ground that the defects incapacitated the persons from having religious efficacy. Society has advanced and whatever might have been the reason for the original rule of exclusion, it has lost its force in these modern days of enlightened ideas and has become obsolete. It is therefore considered that it is time that the rule is modified by legislation.

Congenital lunacy or idiocy stand on a different footing. The persons suffering therefrom will be unable to manage the property. The disqualification for inheritance will therefore be kept up in this case.

It is not however proposed to affect rights accrued or liability incurred before the commencement of the Regulation, nor any rule regarding the management of any religious or charitable trust.

The rule has been modified in British India by Act XII of 1928 and it is proposed to introduce legislation here on similar lines.

No. P. 3597—Legis. 46-35-128, dated Bangalore, the 30th November—2nd December 1936.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them under Section 14 of the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation VI of 1935, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to issue the following proviso to Rule 4 of the Rules issued with Notification No. P. 3443—Legis. 46-35, dated 27th November 1935, the draft in the said behalf having already been published with Notification No. (Camp) P. 5—Legis., dated Camp Mysore, 25—27th October 1936 at page 436, Part IV of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 29th October 1936.

RULE.

Add the following as proviso to Rule 4 of the Rules relating to the levy of tolls published with Notification No. P. 3443—Legis. 46-35, dated 27th November 1935:—

"Provided that in those cases in which such a vehicle when it subsequently passes the toll-bar, gate or station within the said 24 hours becomes liable, except for this rule, to a higher rate of toll than that already paid, the difference between the higher rate of toll that is thus due and the toll already paid shall be payable".

By Order,

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.